

## THE LEGISLATURE.

### Proceedings of the Sixty-Ninth General Assembly of Ohio.

**Senate, April 7.**—There were four Senators in their seats when the Senate was called to order to-day and no others came in. The journal was read and approved. A bill was introduced and read a second time. The Senate received from the Governor the nomination of the following trustees of the Medical College of Ohio for the term beginning January 1, 1891: Aaron F. Perry, Thomas Sherlock, Theodore Cook, John F. Pollard, Lewis Seasoned, Isaac M. Jordan, Marcellus H. Hagan, Job E. Stevenson, Frank J. Jones, Richard Smith and William P. Anderson. The following bills were introduced: providing that vacancies in boards of education, except in township districts, shall be filled by the board within ten days after the vacancy occurs; providing that the Attorney General shall advise the prosecuting attorneys of the several counties, when requested by them, in all matters pertaining to the criminal administration of their office. The Senate then adjourned.

**House.**—Not over thirty members were present when the House convened at four o'clock this afternoon. The members having returned from their homes by the spring election. No business was attempted except the reading of the journal of last session, which was read by Mr. H. J. Folsom, having recessed each day. This occupied an hour, after which an adjournment was taken.

**Senate, April 8.**—There was a slim attendance in the Senate, many of the Senators having returned from the election. Both Democrats and Republicans displayed flags on their desks in commemoration of victories at the polls. Bills passed as follows: To authorize the board of education of Wayne, Auglaize County, to borrow money for the purpose of building an addition to the school house; to transfer territory from St. Mary's township school district, Auglaize County, to St. Mary's township school district, Auglaize County; to abolish joint school district No. 9, in Ludlow township, Washington County; to create a special school district for building a "T" in Perry County; to authorize the board of education of South Ridge special school district, Henry County, to borrow money; to correct a flaw in the act to prevent an excess of public tax expenditures over receipts in Cleveland, passed February 28, 1890; to authorize the congregation of the Church of Christ, Bethel, Hamilton County, to sell their church property and dispose of the proceeds of the sale; to authorize the Council of the United Brethren in Christ, transfer funds; to authorize the board of education of South Union township, Ross County, to transfer funds; to authorize the board of education of Franklin County to construct a viaduct over railroad tracks crossing Leonard avenue, east not to exceed \$40,000; to authorize boards of education to have American flags in their school houses in Ohio; to require life insurance companies doing business in Ohio to make definite statements to the Commissioner and, when requested, to policyholders; providing that the burial of a pauper shall be paid for by the county; to authorize the board of directors of the county infirmaries to direct out of the poor fund.

**House.**—After disposing of some unimportant routine business this morning the House took up the consideration of bills on the calendar. There being sixty-four for third reading. Among the first of these was an important Senate bill, by Mr. Adams, to amend the act relating to the division of large estates from the tax duplicate, where it is provided by will that no appraisal or inventory shall be made. The bill amends sections 622 and 623 of the Revised Statutes in such a way as to compel the filing of an inventory and appraisal of all estates whose value exceeds \$100,000. The bill was postponed until Thursday and made a special order. Bills passed: Amending Section 469 so as to prevent the sale of land by a person having a lien of less than four inches; amending the statute law so as to provide that prisoners sentenced on one or more counts shall be eligible to parole after serving the minimum time on each count; authorizing the board of education of Reading, Hamilton County, to issue \$4,000 in bonds to complete a school house; to amend the act relating to the payment of taxes to residents of Clinton County; to authorize the Council of Columbus to issue \$300,000 in bonds to complete the department; amending Section 298 so as to provide that any municipal corporation shall have authority to purchase and operate waterworks established by private individuals; amending Section 645 so as to add Noble to the list of counties where probate courts have concurrent jurisdiction; to amend the act relating to misdemeanors and in all proceedings to prevent crime; to authorize associations of ex-soldiers to organize mutual benefit societies; to provide for the establishment of free employment agencies in the cities of Cleveland, Toledo, Cincinnati, Dayton and Columbus; amending sections 672 and 673 by changing the county commissioners instead of sheriffs, may purchase supplies for jail prisoners; to provide that all unincorporated associations, societies, clubs or societies for benevolent or social purposes, may sue or be sued in the name of the society.

**Senate, April 9.**—There was a surprise in the Senate to-day when Mr. Stephens and Mr. Howells voted against, and with the Republican Senators, defeated Mr. Schulte's bill to create a non-partisan police commission for Cincinnati. Bills passed the Senate as follows: To authorize the board of education of Clinton County, to issue bonds to issue bonds and repair and heat school buildings; to authorize the City Council of Bucyrus to make a special levy for the purpose of erecting a new school building; to amend the act relating to the relief of Rachel Wyman, widow of Lewis T. Wyman, late lieutenant in Company A, Second Regiment, O. R. I. **House.**—The bill of Mr. Benfer reducing the legal rate of interest from six to five per cent. and from eight to six per cent. on contract money was the subject of considerable discussion. The proposition was supported by most of the rural members on the ground that the farming community, because of adverse crops and other matters, is regulated by supply and demand, and they held that the lender would get such interest as circumstances would justify. The bill was finally defeated. Amending the compulsory education law so as to provide that children shall be sent to school the first four weeks of the school year; that all youth of school age living in the county shall be entitled to free schooling, and making mandatory on boards of education to furnish books to pupils of indigent parents; to amend the act of February 2, 1889, that county commissioners may fence, care for and improve abandoned burial grounds inside corporate limits; appropriating \$2,000 to pay delinquencies; Mr. Mott's joint resolution to provide for a joint committee consisting of four Representatives and three Senators, whose duty shall be to prepare a uniform system of municipal government for the cities of the State, came up. It was amended so as to provide that the commission should not travel beyond the borders of the State, unless the members should bear their own expenses on the subject, which provided that the Governor appoint a commission, was ready to join with Mr. Mott in the movement that was stopping the interminable rapping up of the municipal governments of the State. Mr. Brown offered an amendment providing for a bipartisan commission consisting of four persons, to be appointed by the Governor and Secretary of State. Speaker Howell took the floor and made a strong argument in favor of the amendment and resolution. Mr. Hodge spoke in favor of the resolution, considering it the most important question that had come before the Legislature, and Mr. Geyer followed in the same strain. Messrs. Green, of Cuyahoga; Nolan, of Hamilton; Boyer, of Montgomery; and the speaker of Franklin, expressed doubt as to the ability of any commission to prepare a uniform system of government. An amendment was offered by Mr. Bellville to strike out the Secretary of State and leave the appointing power with the Governor.

**House, April 10.**—A greater part of the day was spent in considering Mr. Wallace's general election bill. The bill is of general importance and received by far the most careful consideration than any measure pending during the present session. The author made a plain statement of its provisions. It is not the Australian system, but the American system enlarged upon. The bill provides as follows: A State Board of Elections, consisting of two Republicans and two Democrats, is to be appointed by the Governor; County boards, non-partisan and appointed by probate judges of each county, are provided for. No person is eligible to become a member of any board who holds office, and any votes cast for a person who has been a member of the board within three months are void. The State Board is to adopt rules for insuring the system of secret ballots provided for in the bill, and give instructions to county boards to print and distribute all tickets. The booths are to be so arranged as to separate the voters from the crowd, no person being admitted inside the polling place except the electors and election officers, and only three electors can be admitted at one time. The booths are to be so arranged as to prevent either from seeing how the tickets of the other are marked. A motion to postpone further consideration until Thursday next prevailed. Bills passed: To authorize trustees of New Line township, Ashland County, to sell unused portion of burial

## STATE NEWS ITEMS.

**Standard Oil Company** has raised the price of Ohio oil from 27 1/2 to 30 cents per barrel.

**Brd Hall** was stabbed by Oliver Thomas during a quarrel at Cleveland. His condition at last report was critical.

**JAMES ROTHERMILL** and his wife were arrested near Hamilton, on the charge of assault with intent to kill.

**BEN DYER** has been chosen Warden of the Ohio penitentiary by the new Board of Managers.

**CHARLES SAGAMAY** and William Thomas were bound over at Lima on the charge of shooting a conductor named Turkey.

**A FARMERS' Alliance** has been organized in Morrow County.

**FRANK STEVENSON** killed himself while handling a revolver, at Hamilton.

**CHARLES H. JONES** has been nominated by the President as postmaster at Columbus Grove.

The following fourth-class postmasters were commissioned on the 10th: Bluestone, Cuyahoga County, H. K. Fowler; Rock, Tuscarawas County, Mrs. J. Wenger.

The House Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds favorably reported Representative Hayne's bill for the erection of a public building at Fremont, not to exceed \$30,000 in cost. The original bill called for \$50,000.

**MARTIN REINOLD**, a brakeman on the Cleveland and Canton local freight, was crushed while coupling cars at Baltic, a few miles north of Coshocton.

**EDWARD DINES** was bound over at Jeffersonville, on a charge of shooting with intent to kill.

**WILLIAM BEALL**, a farmer, committed suicide near Lynchburg. Ill health is the supposed cause.

**REV. H. C. FERGUSON** has been installed as pastor of the Presbyterian Church at Canton.

**JOHN LANDIS**, a farmer living near Belpre, while feeding stock the other day, was terribly gored by an Alderney bull.

Two freight trains collided in the B. and O. yards at Mt. Vernon. Several cars were wrecked, but there was no loss of life.

**BUCKEYE Daughters** of Rebekah elected the following sisters to rule the family until they meet in Akron next year: President, Mrs. Christie Macabee, of Columbus; vice president, Mrs. S. Allie Schuler, of Marysville; secretary, Jennie Groby, of Mansburg; treasurer, Mrs. Adam Frank, of Germantown; warden, Kate E. Jackson, of Cincinnati; inside guard, Caroline Staufer, of Sandusky; chaplain, L. M. McMilliken, of Akron.

**JOHN KLINER** was found dead in a ditch near Findlay.

A FIFTEEN-YEAR-OLD girl was chloroformed and kidnapped at Cleveland.

**MISS EMILINE HILL**, of Needmore, Pa., was thrown from a buggy and killed at Frederickstown.

The churches of Marietta adopted resolutions protesting against any change in the Sunday laws.

The hoisting of the American flag over the Central school building, at Norwalk on the 11th, was made a patriotic holiday occasion. An immense crowd was in attendance.

**A BITTINGER**, employed at the Belgian Glass Works, while discharging a shotgun had his left hand horribly mangled by the explosion of the weapon.

**AT Tiffin**, Mrs. Clinton Leas was dangerously injured by her horse running away.

DURING the present term of the common pleas court at Tiffin, thirty-four divorce cases were placed on the docket, twenty-three of which were brought by the wife and nine by the husband. Of these nineteen were granted, four dismissed and nine continued.

**WM. BEHNINGER** was arrested at Toledo on the charge of robbing the mails.

The Governor has appointed Francis J. McCormick, of Montgomery County, trustee of the Dayton Insane Asylum, and L. F. Lambert, of Darke County, manager of the intermediate penitentiary.

**MRS. D. D. LEFFERSON** took poison in mistake for medicine, near Ridgeville, and died in a few hours.

**AT Chillicothe**, the grand jury have declined to indict Tom Gibbons for the murder of Wesley McDaniels. The murder occurred March 7, when Gibbons, a line repairer of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, killed McDaniels, also a line repairer, in an altercation. The public generally are in sympathy with Gibbons.

**The Hak-Ka Women.** Describing the last Presbyterian mission opened on the mainland of China, Rev. Dr. Riddel says: "The Hak-Ka women are happy in having never adopted the cruel custom of foot-binding. With the freedom of their feet they seem to retain also a free and independent mind. At the same time they are free to work and in some places the burden of life falls pretty heavily upon them. They everywhere assist in the tillage of the fields; and in some districts—Thai-pu, for instance, where the men give themselves to mercantile or literary pursuits—they are engaged even in the work of portage, carrying heavy burdens from the boats to the shops, or even from one town to another. Yet they do not look like slaves, and we find that as they earn the cash they can successfully claim for their husbands the power to keep it or spend it as they please."—*Pall Mall Gazette*.

**False to His Trust.**

**BRAZIL, Ind., April 13.**—Thomas Kerins, secretary, treasurer and president of a lodge of Catholic Knights of America here, has been arrested at the instigation of the Grand Lodge on a charge of embezzlement. He is accused of persistently appropriating all fees and insurance of the organization. The embezzlement will deprive policy-holders of thousands of dollars. In default of bail Kerins was locked up.

—The modern picture buyer—"What kind of a picture would you like to look at, sir?" "Very large, very good, but it must be by some real modern painter; none of your commonplace, worn-out names that every body knows."—*Fliegende Bätter*.

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## INTO THE RIVER.

**Six Persons Lose Their Lives at East Saginaw, Mich., as a Result of the Carelessness of the Pilot of a Steamer.**

**EAST SAGINAW, Mich., April 14.**—A dozen passengers were killed or injured by a pilot's carelessness on the Saginaw river yesterday. The steamer Handy Boy, with a large number of passengers on board, left here in the afternoon for Bay City. The captain went below to collect fares and left the wheel in the hands of his fireman, Edward Trump. High water has made the current in the river unusually rapid and as the boat swung toward the Flint & Pere Marquette railroad bridge Trump lost control of the wheel and the boat headed directly for a low span in the center of the bridge. Those on the boat saw their danger, but not until the bridge had been almost reached. The boat struck the iron girders and passed partly under, the force of the blow sweeping the upper deck, cabin and passengers into the river.

Passengers below deck escaped with more or less serious injury, but at least six who were above were drowned or killed by the collision. Several died in the wreckage in sight of those on shore. At least fourteen persons were thrown into the river. Only seven were rescued.

Among the missing are Miss May Haigh, aged twenty-two, and Mrs. Catherine Nevins, mother of Rev. Father Nevins, of Bay City. Captain Dobson, who was in command, his engineer, George Little, and Trump, the man at the wheel, are in jail, charged with criminal carelessness. The Handy Boy has a carrying capacity of seventy-five passengers and over sixty were on board when the accident occurred.

**PRECIOUS METALS**

**Found in Large Quantities by an Exploring Party in the Grand Canon of the Colorado River.**

**DENVER, Col., April 14.**—Colonel Stanton, commander of the recent exploring expedition in the Grand Canon of the Colorado river, has made public some interesting discoveries which his party made in that far-seldom-canon. Mr. Stanton has a fine selection of specimens, consisting of all the well-known precious minerals, as well as coal, marble, etc. He says that 400 miles of the canon show a wealth of the precious metals. The steep walls of the canon show quartz veins in places, and assays from specimens obtained on the trip down the river demonstrate that these veins are of remarkable richness.

The action of the water has worn smooth the sides of the canon and the vein matter is clearly discernible to the naked eye. Placer gold is found nearly the entire length of the river. Every part panned produced color, and in places the bars were found to contain coarse gold in surprising quantities. In one place south of Lee's Ferry, veins were found which had evidently been developed in a crude way by the Indians, perhaps by the now extinct race of Aztecs. Mr. Stanton says the placers could be easily worked, because there is no lack of water facilities. Colonel Stanton is of the belief that he has re-located the bonanza discovered by Major Powell's expedition in 1890.

**SHORT ON WHEAT.**

**Daring Detroit Speculator Caught on the Wrong Side of the Market for Nearly \$100,000.**

**DETROIT, April 14.**—Four years ago Charles V. Bryan came here from Rochester, N. Y., and began to operate on "Change." He had but little money, yet by bold speculation amassed \$100,000 the first two years. He was elected president of the board and increased his bank account. Friday he ordered all his wheat for May, June, July and August delivery bought in and is understood to have been severely pinched. Various estimates are to the effect that he was short from 2,000,000 to 4,000,000 bushels on the deliveries, and he is known to have operated in New York, Toledo, Detroit and Chicago and sold short in all the markets. How badly he was squeezed is not known, but he admits to being 1,000,000 bushels short.

His friends say that he will be able to recover himself and pay 100 cents on the dollar, but this is not generally believed. He was a daring speculator and his losses, it is said, will amount to all the way from \$30,000 to \$100,000. He has not resigned as president of the board and will not if he can weather the storm.

**ALLEGED CONFESSION.**

**By Isaac Sawtelle in Regard to the Murder of his Brother, for Which Crime He Now Awaits Trial.**

**BOSTON, April 14.**—The Globe publishes what it claims to be a confession by Isaac Sawtelle to his counsel in regard to the murder of his brother Hiram, for which crime Isaac is now in jail at Dover, N. H. Isaac says that he and Hiram's wife conspired to lure Hiram to an abandoned camp at Lebanon, Me., where he was to be held captive by the notorious Dr. Blood, and the ex-convict Jack (who has been suspected of connection with the crime) until he should relinquish in writing all claim to his father's estate.

Isaac decoyed Hiram to Rochester, N. H., and drove him to a point near the Lebanon camp, where he turned him over to Jack and knew nothing further until he received word at Portland that it had been found necessary to kill Hiram and that every man of the trio must look out for himself. The murder was committed in Maine by Blood and Jack, according to this confession, the genuineness of which remains to be established.

**Based on a Crime.**

**NEW YORK, April 14.**—The World yesterday began an attack upon Henry Hilton. The article asserts that the influence of Hilton over Stewart was founded in a crime. "The crime involved the honor of a woman and the reputation and vast business of the greatest dry goods merchant on the continent. Hilton, as a lawyer, did the work that averted the calamity which would have resulted from exposure. From that hour his star began its ascendancy." The article then summarized the facts already known as to the passing of the Stewart fortune into Hilton's control.

## CAMP-FIRE STORIES.

**WOUNDED UNTO DEATH.**

**Studies Made on the Battle-Fields of the Civil War.**

At Groveton, where the gallant Phil Kearney was killed as we were trying to keep Jackson back, I was struck in the right leg by a bullet which scraped the bone. Had I been in health and vigor I could have crawled away off the field of battle, but I had been out of the hospital only a few days and really had no business in the ranks. I got out a bandage and checked the flow of blood as well as I could, and then got into the most comfortable position to wait the turn of events. The knowledge that my wound was not a fatal one, and the belief that I would not even lose my leg, kept me in pretty good spirits, and I saw and heard all that went on around me.

Near by were three men who were mortally wounded. The one at my feet was a strong and robust man and had his left hip shattered by a piece of shell. He had been unconscious from the shock for a long time, but when he came to he began to swear in the most vigorous manner. He had a wife and children at home, but he did not seem to give them a thought. He swore at his wound, at the enemy, at the battery behind us, at himself for enlisting, and at me when I asked if I could help him. He died while indulging in a strain of profanity, and he had scarcely fallen back when one of the others roused up and went through the same proceeding and died exactly the same way.

When Joe Hooker flung us at the terrible stone wall at the foot of Mayre's Hill in the streets of Fredericksburg I had my cap knocked off by a bullet. Then a second struck my musket, and a third tore the cloth on my left shoulder. I knew I should be hit, but I did not feel the bullet which plowed into my right shoulder. The first I knew I began to grow dizzy, and all at once I sank down in a heap. I am sure I fainted away, for things had changed when I once more opened my eyes. Our lines had been driven back, and the Confederates were cheering. The first thing was to reach for my canteen, which was fortunately full of water. The next was to feel for a bandage and stuff the soft cloth into the wound as well as I could. Dead and dying men were lying all about me, and here I saw two different phases of human nature under suffering. A young man who lay on the broad of his back close to me, and who had been shot in the stomach, swore like a pirate for about five minutes before he died. Another soldier, who was older and a far heavier man, sat up at my right hand. A piece of shell had struck him in the side. Instead of swearing he fell to weeping. He hadn't a word about home or friends, but muttered that it wasn't fair to shoot him down that way, and that he was always in bad luck, and there were tears on his cheeks when he breathed his last.

It touches the heart to read of a burial party finding a dead soldier with his Bible or some loved one's photograph in his hand, but I never came across any thing of the sort. I helped bury the dead on thirteen different fields of battle, but never found any thing of the sort. A man wounded unto death will either swear or cry. Where he does neither he will crawl away by himself to die and hold his peace. What he thinks of no one can tell, but I have found plenty of them who evidently lived for an hour after being hit, and who had Bibles or photographs with them and could have got them out but did not.

I have always believed that the man who was mortally wounded and had only a short time to live fully realized the situation. Their actions always proved it in a pitiful way. I knew three brothers to be mortally wounded by the same shell at Antietam. They were very affectionate towards each other, so much so that it was a subject of remark. The sentimental would picture them dying in each other's arms and bidding each other good-bye, but this was far from the case. One of them, as a wounded man told me, swore in an awful way, a second wept, while the third kept his peace. Each crept away in a different direction to die, and there was a distance of a hundred feet between their dead bodies when we found them.

In assisting to bury the dead at Gettysburg, our party came across a soldier from a New York regiment whose dead face was almost laughing. He had been wounded in the breast, and could not have lived over fifteen minutes. He must have suffered terribly while dying, but at the last moment the pain left him and he was free. This was no doubt what brought the smile to his face—a smile of rejoicing and relief. After the fight at Williamsburg we found a soldier who had died from a shot in the groin. He had taken thirty dollars from his pocket and placed it into his body. He turned up two letters, and had spread a handkerchief over his face, and passed away so quietly that his countenance betrayed none of the pain which must have been his.

At Winchester, as the Confederates were driven back across the Berryville Pike and through the town, a portion of them made a stand in a grave-yard. I helped to collect and bury their bodies. One of them had been shot through the right lung, and he fell across the grave of a woman who had been buried years before. Her tombstone was time-stained and rusty, and he dipped his finger in his blood and traced the initials "M. F. G." on the inside surface of the stone. Then, as if frightened at the prospect of dying on a grave, he dragged himself over the grass to a vacant lot and breathed his last under a tree. The distance was fully fifty feet, and he left a bloody trail to mark his way. Another dead Confederate in the same inclosure, who had been shot in the side, walked a distance of ten rods, as we could see by the bloody trail, and then crept under a thick tree and died. When we pulled the body out he held a large stone tightly clutched in his right hand, as if intending to use it for a weapon.—*Detroit Free Press*.

**TEXAS** has thirty-seven Grand Army posts.

## A LONG-LOST SWORD.

**It Returns to Its Owner After Nearly a Quarter of a Century.**

Frederick Mather, superintendent of the New York State Fishery Commission at Cold Spring Harbor, has recently had a peculiar and interesting experience. At the outbreak of the war he enlisted in the One Hundred and Thirtieth New York Regiment, which was shortly afterward converted into twelve of heavy or garrison artillery. These batteries were instructed in gun-drill at Washington, but when it became certain that there was little danger of the Confederates attacking the capital, the regiment was ordered into the field as infantry. They, however, clung to their title of the Seventh New York Heavy Artillery, a designation they had received on being transformed into gunners.

On June 16, 1864, Lieutenant Mather was in command of L Company, which was the color company of the regiment, and belonged to the First Division of the Second Corps, commanded by General Hancock. The command was moving on the enemy's works at Petersburg, Va. On the right was the Irish Legion, and the two bodies diverged. The Confederate forces rushed through the gap, and the right of the One Hundred and Thirtieth or Seventh New York Heavy Artillery were taken prisoners. To save the colors Lieutenant Mather determined to bury them. This he did, and he was in the act of burying his sword, a presentation from Battery I, on which his name was engraved, when a Southerner stepped up and said:

"Look here, Yankee, just drop that," and ordered him to move inside the enemy's trenches.

"I obeyed the order," says Captain Mather, "and was carrying my sword, in its scabbard, and belt in my hand, when a man in plain clothes demanded it of me. I saw he was a civilian, who had only come out to have a shot at us, and I resisted. During our struggle, and just as the man was about to strike me with his fist, an officer came up and indignantly asked if he was about to strike a prisoner. The man fell back and I handed my sword to the officer, who, thinking I was wounded, offered me hospitality, and I wrote his name and address on a New York Tribune that I had in my pocket. Nothing could have been kinder than the behavior of my captor. I was subsequently confined in prisons at Macon, Ga., Charleston and Columbia, S. C., and lost the memoranda with the name of the man who had my sword. I had some idea he was a Georgia man, and in my travels in connection with fish-culture in the Southern States have always been trying to find some trace of him.

"A few years ago Captain L. Brewster, who had served in A Company, Tenth Alabama Regiment, during the war, died. A Southern paper published that among his property was a sword belonging to Lieutenant Mather. The item was copied into the National Tribune, and I saw it. I communicated with Captain Brewster's representatives, and on the first of this month the old sword, scabbard and belt once more came into my possession. The scabbard has an indentation where a ball struck it in battle. They are relics of a by-gone feud, but I prize them very dearly."—*N. Y. Tribune*.

**General Crook's Capture.**

General Crook's death recalls one of the most picturesque incidents of the civil war, viz., the capture of Crook and Kelly, both then general officers of volunteer forces, by a handful of Confederates as the two officers slept in a hotel in the city of Cumberland, Md. There were fully 10,000 Union troops in and around Cumberland at the time, but a few of McNeill's Partisan Rangers, a guerrilla corps partly recruited in Cumberland, crossed the Potomac from Virginia, and at mid-night made the capture. The Confederates, familiar with the place from childhood, clattered unchallenged through the sleeping city, easily captured the sentry pacing the gaslit street in front of the hotel, and actually penetrated to the bed-rooms of the two Generals. When the dazed officers awoke it was to find themselves in the hands of the enemy. They were mounted on horseback and quietly taken out of the city before the alarm spread. General Crook afterward married a sister of one of his captors.—*N. Y. Sun*.

**ON THE SKIRMISH LINE.**

**The membership of the Sons of Veterans is \$0,000.**

The membership of the Department of Pennsylvania on December 31, 1889, was 44,613, an aggregate gain during the year of 2,783 members. Fifteen years ago the membership of this department was less than 4,000.

**MADE POST.** of Philadelphia, has begun the long-talked-of work of erecting monuments on the field of Gettysburg to commemorate the noble services and heroic deeds of Major-Generals George Gordon Meade and Winfield Scott Hancock.

**SOLDIERS** like simple men and so they liked Crook. In the Sioux campaign in Montana Crook marched his men down to a little creek and gave his order: "Break ranks; wash socks." Then the General commanding set about obeying his own orders.

**GENERAL W. T. SHERMAN**, although educated at West Point for the United States army, has not always been a soldier. He was for four years a banker in California; he studied law and was admitted to the bar in Kansas City, where he practiced law for two years. He has also "farmed it" at various periods of his life.

**CHARLES NESS**, of Searsmont, Me., was a soldier in a Maine regiment during the late war. While at the front he had a fall, striking the back of his head heavily on the ground. It left him partially blind, and for nearly twenty-five years he has been in the same condition. It so affected his sight that he was unable to read. Recently while carrying a pail of milk into the house Mr. Ness fell and again struck the back of his head heavily on the ice. Since bump No. 2 his sight has been restored, and he can now see as well as before his first accident.